

*June 9th.*

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-seven members present.

The following paper was presented for publication :

“Descriptions of Unionidæ from the Lower Cretaceous formation of New Jersey.” By Isaac Lea.

The death of Mr. Matthew Newkirk, member of the Academy, was announced.

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*June 16th.*

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-one members present.

The following paper was presented for publication :

“A sketch of the Natural Order Liliaceæ, as represented in the flora of the States of Oregon and California, with special reference to the plants collected in an excursion along our Pacific Coast, A. D., 1866, now in the herbarium of the writer.” By Alphonso Wood.

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*June 23d.*

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty members present.

The following papers were presented for publication :

“Notice of some vertebrate remains from Harden Co., Texas;”

“Indication of an Elotherium in Texas;”

“Notice of some reptile remains from Nevada;”

“Notice of some vertebrate remains from the West India Islands.”

By Joseph Leidy, M.D.

Prof. Cope presented to the Academy some remains of extinct Cetacea from the Miocene bed of Maryland. Of these, some vertebræ, belonging to adult and young individuals, were stated to belong to a species and genus which had not been characterized. He stated that the form was allied to *Priscodelphinus* in its slender and pointed diapophyses of the lumbar and caudal vertebræ, but differed in the concave centrum, with four processes clasping the epiphysis. It was named *IXACANTHUS CÆLOSPONDYLUS*.

The portion of the mandibular ramus of the smallest known finner whale was presented to the Academy and named *BALÆNOPTERA PUSILLA*. The length of the species was stated to have been about eighteen feet, or equal the new born young of the modern fin-backs. Some vertebræ in the collection were also supposed to belong to the same.

He mentioned that he had opportunity of examining a portion of a specimen of the Scrag Whale of Dudley, *Balæna gibbosa* of Erxleben, and ascertained that it represented a genus not previously known. It was a fin-back whale, but without dorsal fin or throat folds, resembling superficially the genus *Balæna*. The baleen short and curved. The genus was called *AGAPHELUS*.

A second species of the genus was to be found in the “gray whale” of the coasts of California. The baleen of this species, compared with that of the *A. gibbosus*, was longer and had narrower basis. The plates moderately and simply concave, while those of the latter are sigmoidal, most curved near the 1868.]